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FOREIGN CONCESSIONS AT SHANGHAI
Diplomatic Controversy Brought to a Conclusion.

The approval of the extension of the foreign concessions at Shanghai, China, brings to a close a diplomatic controversy between Great Britain, the United States and France, which has at times become rather acute. France took the position at one stage of the negotiations that the American co-operation with the British in oppo-

French plan of extension was as unfriendly to the British as the British and other differences, have been happily adjusted, however, according to announcements from China.

The controversy assumed an international scope when the three colonies at Shanghai had to be asked to give up the right to extend their limits. The concessions are just outside of the old native city, and it is at this point that the point where it joins the Yang-tse-Kiang is especially important because Shanghai is the foremost port of entry for foreign trade in China. The British settlement is nearest the city and fronts on the river. Next comes the British settlement and the French concession. The French desire to extend their settlement as far as to take a large area back of the old city, including five American missionary institutions. The British oppose this extension quite vigorously. The British plan of extension was for an "international settle-

ish concession up to the native city of France, in turn protested against this on the ground that she would be entirely surrounded without exit, except by the river, the main artery of the country. The Secretary of the United States approved the plan of an international settlement, as the American interests were substantially similar to those of the British, but the American attitude did not prevent the British from their contentions made by the British. It was to this course of the American government that France took exception, on the ground that it was an unfriendly act to France. The negotiations, however, were conducted on a show of warmth, were carried on with some briskness, Ambassador Cambon of France presenting the French side up to a few minutes before the adjournment.

factory to all parties concerned. The French concession is extended, without including the American missions. The British and the American settlements are extended to the sea, and the French and the British and to some extent merged in the international settlement, but the British-American extension does not so envelop the French colony as to place it in a pocket.

The value of these several concessions is considerable, as the population of Shanghai is about 600,000, of which the greater part is in the foreign settlement. Here the foreigners have the right to carry on trade and to administer justice, and also have their own courts, police, and an organized military establishment.

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THE PROGRAM IN THE SENATE.

The Senate will begin the real work of the session Wednesday. After the present week longer daily sessions will be the rule, and very few more adjournments from Monday Thursday to Monday are to be expected, as was characteristic of the sessions of the first year of Congress.

In the absence of Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, who will have charge of the financial bill, no definite statement can be made as to how vigorous will be his press that measure at the beginning of business, but there is no doubt of his general determination to push it along as rapidly as possible after the presentation

It is the purpose of the supporters of the bill to make very few speeches, leaving the opposition to do the greater share of the talking.

Many senators who are antagonistic to the bill as a rule freely confess their inability to defeat it, saying that it will get practically the entire republican vote if needed and probably one or two democratic votes.

At present there is but one matter which threatens to interfere with the continuity of the proceedings upon the financial bill, and that is the right of Mr. Chandler, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, to make

of the committee on privileges and elections, has stated that a report will be made in the Quays case about the beginning of business on the new laws and that there will be more debate over the Quays contest than over the financial measure. It will be difficult to hold the discussion of foreign questions, and especially the financial discussion. Many of the southern senators are anxious to bring the Philippine question to the front, and it may be safely predicted that there will be more or less discussion of the Philippine question. There will be an early effort to get up the Samoan treaty, and it may furnish a basis for discussion of the foreign policy if one is not found before the treaty is considered.

The coming of Governor General Davis from San Juan to Washington marks the beginning of an earnest effort on the part of the administration to obtain legislation by Congress to relieve the inhabitants of Puerto Rico from the present state of suspense as to their future. Secretary Root has been losing no opportunity to urge upon the members of the Senate and House the importance of speedy action toward the establishment of a permanent form of government for Puerto Rico. He has been summoning to Washington for the express purpose of assisting the congressional committees in their task by supplying such information respecting the island as is available.

The coming news has an indication that the

committees are ready to begin their work.

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Movements of Naval Vessels.

Admiral Farquhar, on his flagship New York, arrived at St. Thomas Sunday. He expects to be joined in his cruise among the West Indies by the Texas, which will start from New York for the south as soon as she has completed some repairs.

The battle ship Massachusetts has arrived at New York, and it is understood she will soon go out of commission, in order to furnish a berth for one of the new battle ships, Kentucky or Keokuk.

The Navy Department has reconsidered its decision to put the collier Marcellus out of commission.

The formal transfer of the converted yacht to the navy was a ceremony which has taken place at Norfolk. The army wants the boat for service in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and paid the navy the sum which the "Joking" when she was purchased at the beginning of the Spanish war.

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Senator Vest's Last Term.

"My present term in the Senate will end my public career," said Senator Vest of Missouri Saturday. "I have written a letter to a friend of mine, an editor in Clay county, in which I have said that this term will bring my public life to a close. In saying this, however, I am simply repeating a statement made to the Missouri legislature last year. I am not a politician, and will not be a candidate for re-election."